

TAB

# Headquarters

# EMPLOYEE BULLETIN

STATINTL

21 May 1969

## NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE CAREER SERVICE AWARDS

1. The National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards Program is one of its major projects in its drive to bring about a healthy, dynamic public personnel system--a system able to deal constructively with the flood of demands pressing today on the public service. The League presents ten annual Career Service Awards to promote excellence in Government service, to recognize exceptional achievement, and to encourage the best young minds in America to consider national service as a career.

2. This year ten outstanding Government servants have been chosen to receive the National Civil Service League Career Service Award, one of whom is Colonel Lawrence K. White, USA (Ret.), Executive Director-Comptroller. In nominating Colonel White, the Director of Central Intelligence said in part, ". . . if ever a man has left a lasting mark on an organization, 'Red' White has . . . he was the principal architect of the Agency's management structure, and having designed it, he built it . . . . No man of CIA has made a greater or what will be a more lasting contribution . . . ."

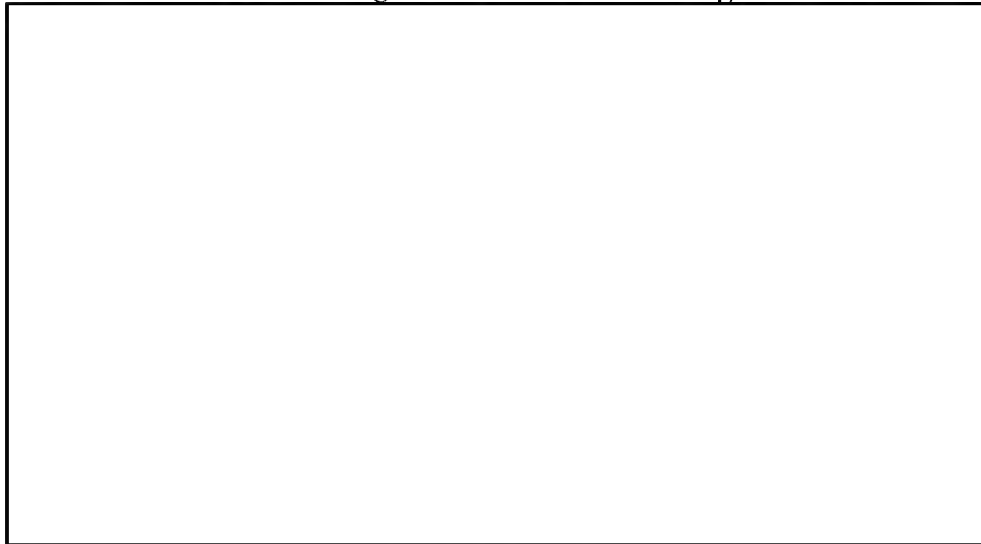
3. So that all employees may learn of the truly outstanding background and career progression of Colonel White, the following biographical information is presented:

Colonel White enjoyed a long and successful career in the Army before entering the field of intelligence [ ] and received the following military honors: Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star Medal, Legion of Merit with Oakleaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with Oakleaf Cluster, Navy Commendation Ribbon, Purple Heart, American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal with two Bronze Battle Stars, Philippine Liberation Ribbon with Bronze Battle Star, and the Combat Infantry Badge. The honors and decorations given to him for meritorious service and bravery during World War II and

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the high esteem in which he is held in the Central Intelligence Agency and the United States intelligence community are evidence that "Red" White has a position of prominence among men and women who have made unique contributions to the maintenance and strengthening of our national security.

Colonel White began his career in intelligence with the



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served as Assistant to the Deputy Director for Administration from 1952 until 1954 when he was appointed by Allen W. Dulles, then Director of Central Intelligence, as Deputy Director for Administration--a position now designated as Deputy Director for Support. In July 1965 Admiral Raborn, the Director of Central Intelligence at that time, appointed Colonel White as Executive Director-Comptroller, the Agency's top executive-management position which had been created in 1962.

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**Good  
Government**



P84-00313R000300010037-8 **Summer 1969**

# **Profiles in Quality 1969**

**Ten Receive  
TOP  
LEAGUE  
AWARD**

**AWARDS PROGRAM  
GOES "CROSS COUNTRY"**

**League Announces  
ACTION AGENDA**

# Good Government

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EDITOR  
ADA R. KIMSEY

SUMMER 1969

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## 1969 Career Service Awards Honoring

EDWARD J. BLOCH Deputy General Manager Atomic Energy Commission	RAYMOND A. IOANES Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service Department of Agriculture
JOHN K. CARLOCK Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department of the Treasury	IRVING J. LEWIS Deputy Administrator, Health Services and Mental Health Administration Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
MILLARD CASS Deputy Under Secretary of Labor Department of Labor	JOSEPH J. LIEBLING Director for Security Policy Department of Defense
DR. KURT H. DEBUS Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center National Aeronautics and Space Administration	GEORGE S. MOORE Associate Administrator for Operations Federal Aviation Administration Department of Transportation
MARSHALL GREEN Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Department of State	LAWRENCE K. WHITE Executive Director-Comptroller Central Intelligence Agency

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WASHINGTON—The National Civil Service League has picked the 10 winners of its 1969 awards for outstanding public service. This is the 15th year for the awards program.

The winners come from a variety of career fields. Their achievements range from health services work to improvement in aviation safety. They have participated in projects as earthly as the retirement of silver certificates, and as spatial as sending astronauts to the moon.

The recipients include an ambassador, a scientist, a security specialist and a master of financial management.

While the reasons for the selections are varied, there are several common characteristics among the winners. All have lengthy civil service careers, with the average running about

25 years. Most began at low-level jobs and worked their way up.

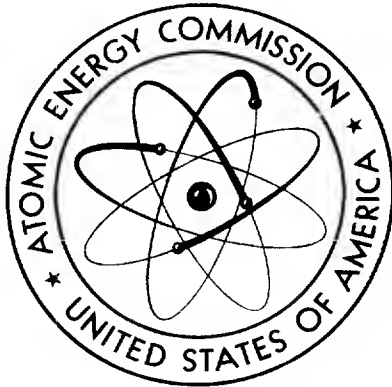
The winners are natural leaders. They demonstrated this trait in their school years and continued it through their careers.

Clearly evident has been an ability to deal with people at all levels in the political and economic spectrum. The winners are versatile and have moved freely between staff and field positions.

Here, in alphabetical order, are the 1969 winners, together with a summary of the reasons why they received the award:

**EDWARD J. BLOCH** has had a 26-year career in the nation's atomic energy program. Since joining the Manhattan Project—a wartime ancestor of the Atomic Energy Commission, he has held positions of progressively greater

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responsibility during an era when AEC grew increasingly complex.

His public service spans a period of 37 years. He began as a surveyman in the Corps of Engineers in St. Louis.

In 1951 he became director of the new Division of Construction and Supply, where he presided over the design, engineering and construction phases of AEC's rapid expansion.

The cost of AEC facilities constructed during the 1950s was about \$4 billion. The construction activities Bloch supervised were so vast at their peak in 1954 that they totaled \$120 million per month, or about 5 per cent of the estimated monthly construction expenditure of the entire nation.

In his present role as deputy general manager, which he has filled since 1964, he serves as executive vice president for the agency. He backs up the general manager in the day-to-day operation of the headquarters and 10 field offices.

AEC operates on an annual budget of \$2.5 billion. Its physical plant is valued at more than \$9 billion. Program employment—including AEC and its prime contractors—totals some 130,000.

Bloch is held in such great esteem by his colleagues that in 1966 he was awarded the AEC Distinguished Service Award, the highest honor his agency can bestow on an employee.

**JOHN K. CARLOCK**, fiscal assistant secretary of the Treasury, has consistently demonstrated the finest qualities hoped for in government career service. He has served the nation for more than 29 years.

From 1941 until 1962 he rendered outstanding service as an attorney for the Treasury. He rose to assistant general counsel for the department in 1950 and held this position until 1962. The Federal Bar Association named him the outstanding career lawyer in the federal government in 1962.

That same year he was named to his present job, which took him out of the field of law into a major managerial role in domestic and international financial matters.

Under his leadership the three bureaus of the fiscal service of the department were

able to reduce manpower needs by 20 per cent, despite a 50 per cent increase in workload.

A noteworthy program carried out under his supervision was the retirement of silver certificates. This required extensive planning, policy decisions, and the development of enabling legislation to make possible a smooth transition.

Carlock is described "as a man of towering intellect and common sense, respected by the men he serves and the people who work under him."

In 1964 he received the Treasury Department's exceptional Service Award for his "outstanding contributions to effective and efficient management of the manifold fiscal operations of the department."

**MILLARD CASS** began his government career in 1941 as an attorney for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In 1941 he moved to the National Labor Relations Board and in 1945 became the legal assistant to the General Counsel.

His rise after that was rapid. In 1946 he was assistant to the assistant secretary of labor. By 1950 he was a special assistant to the secretary of labor. In 1955 Cass became the deputy undersecretary, the post he now holds.

His public service has won him recognition from many sources. In 1955 he received the Arthur S. Flemming Award for outstanding federal service. In 1960 he won the Department of Labor's Distinguished Service Award, and in 1966 the Rockefeller Public Service Award.

Cass has represented the secretary of labor in serving on many committees. These range from the Advisory Committee on Studies of Natural Disasters to the Alaskan Centennial Inter-Agency Committee.

He periodically serves as visiting lecturer at the University of Virginia Law School, and he also is a contributor to numerous legal, government, labor and management publications.

**DR. KURT H. DEBUS** had a major part in the development of the nation's spaceport at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

He was one of the 120 German scientists who chose to come to



NCSL President Mortimer M. Caplin congratulates Award Winner *Raymond A. Ioanes* at announcement reception for 1969 Career Service Awards. Other Awardees are: (l to r) *Marshall Green*; *John K. Carlock*; (*Jean J. Couturier*, NCSL Executive Director); *Millard Cass*; *Edward J. Bloch*; *George S. Moore*; *Lawrence K. White*; *Dr. Kurt H. Debus*; *Joseph J. Liebling*; and *Irving J. Lewis*.



America from the Peenemunde, Germany, rocket operations center.

He began his U.S. government career in 1945 as a member of the Army's Ballistic Missile Development Team at Fort Bliss, Texas.

In 1950 the Army moved him to Redstone Arsenal in Alabama when Huntsville became the focal point for the Army's ballistic missile program.

In his present post Debus heads a government-industry working community of some 25,000 scientific, engineering and management personnel.

He has been personally responsible for many of the advances in launch technology. Under his guidance have been more than 150 successful launches. These included the first satellite in the free world, the first manned launch, and the first manned orbit of the moon.

Numerous honors have recognized his unique accomplishments. He holds the Army's highest civilian decoration, the Exceptional Service Medal, and NASA's distinguished service medal.

**MARSHALL GREEN** has a career of more than 20 years as a foreign service officer.

In a series of difficult assignments he has proved him a most able diplomat. He has eliminated nettlesome problems with solutions favorable to the United States.

In 1965 he was appointed ambassador to Indonesia, at a time when our relations with that country were at an all-time low.

Despite harassment by the Indonesian government and some political groups, he was able to restore good relations.

Profound changes came to South Korea in 1961. Green, as deputy chief of our mission in Seoul, was influential in preserving the stability of our cooperative arrangement with that country.

Green served as U.S. Consul General in Hong Kong and became an expert on Communist China. His knowledge of Far Eastern affairs has caused him to be detailed to Paris for the Vietnam talks, while, continuing as ambassador to Indonesia.

In all of his tasks he has used his insights into human behavior to help him solve complex foreign policy problems and his sense of humor has helped him extricate himself from many difficult situations.

(Continued on Next Page)



**RAYMOND A. IOANES** joined the Agriculture Department as a GS-3 trainee in 1940, just after finishing college. By 1943 he was supervisor of federal food relief operations in Washington State.

In the World War II period he held important posts in the field of food supply management with both the department and the military government in Germany. Ioanes served as chief of food rationing in Germany.

He was named deputy administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service in 1957 and administrator in 1962.

He directs far-flung complex operations that affect the well-being of millions in the U.S. and foreign countries. By his efforts to expand our agricultural exports, Ioanes has increased earnings for farmers, produced more jobs and improved the U.S. balance of payments. He also has reduced the threat of starvation for millions in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

He has kept close watch on economic growth in countries receiving U.S. food aid. Through his efforts the countries are becoming self-sufficient, changing from aid recipients into commercial customers.

**IRVING J. LEWIS** was named deputy administrator of Health Services and Mental Health Administration in HEW in May, 1968.

He began his career as a personnel specialist in the Office of Price Administration in 1942.

From there he went to the Bureau of the Budget where he sharpened his understanding of key domestic and international issues. Among other duties, he participated in staff work for the Hoover Commission.

His work in the field of transportation helped bring about a new Washington airport and materially revised highway legislation.

In 1957 Lewis helped to develop legislation and secure funds for U.S. participation in the Brussels World Fair.

In 1965, with domestic social programs growing at a rapid rate, he was given a key role in the staff of the Bureau of the Budget concerned with this field.

He organized the health and welfare division to create the

first focus in the executive branch on the overview of all major health functions. As chief of this division, then as deputy assistant director of the bureau, Lewis was influential in the reorganization of HEW health functions.

In his present job he has increased the effectiveness of the health service system to the point where it is most needed, service to the recipient.

**JOSEPH J. LIEBLING** is director of security policy for the Department of Defense. As the senior department official in the security field, he is the defense secretary's principal adviser on military and civilian personnel security programs and frequently deals with cabinet and sub-cabinet officials in the development of security policies.

He began his career in 1941 as an assistant messenger. He currently is a GS-18.

In 1943 he became the first civilian charged with the security evaluation of military information intended for public release.

In 1946 he introduced a program for the security classification of military technical developments—a program which continues in use today.

In 1948 he directed the downgrading and declassification of much vital scientific data. This aided business, science and industry.

Liebling conducted a study in which he recommended a more liberal policy for the exchange of information with the NATO nations. This led to a revision of the National Disclosure Act in 1957.

In the often controversial field of security, he has functioned as an effective balance in maintaining the government's national security interests while at the same time protecting the rights of the individual.

**GEORGE S. MOORE** has seen aviation activity grow at a remarkable rate in this nation during the past three decades. He has kept pace with that growth and made a major contribution to it.

As associate administrator for operations of the Federal Aviation Administration, he oversees the four operating services of the FAA.



Nearly 80 per cent of the agency's 45,000 employees are listed on the rolls of these four services.

The safety of the nation's air travelers rests to a great extent on the skill and expertise with which he does his job.

His outstanding career in the federal government began in 1941 as an aviation cadet in the Navy. He served as a Naval aviator for four years during World War II.

In 1945 he joined the Civil Aeronautics Administration, predecessor to the FAA. He rose through the ranks to his present position.

Moore recognized the legal complexities of his enforcement responsibilities. He enrolled in night school and earned a law degree, while at the same time maintaining high standards of accomplishment in his daily work.

He provides leadership and inspiration to safety experts and research people throughout government and industry. The result is improved aviation safety.

**LAWRENCE K. WHITE** saw service as a young officer in World War II. Col. White served in combat in the South and Southwest Pacific until he was

seriously wounded in 1945 while leading troops in the Philippines. He was retired after two years of hospitalization.

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He did much of the preliminary work in organizing the first central intelligence organization in the history of the United States.

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In 1965 he was named executive director-comptroller of the agency, the post he holds today. In this position he is the third in this agency chain of command.

CIA director Richard Helms says of White: "... in 40 years of public service he has developed to an unusual degree the abilities and understanding which enable him to contribute immeasurably to the achievement of this agency's objective and thereby to the security of the nation."

Here is a man who has given not one, but two careers to his country, and done an outstanding job in both of them.



**BANQUET  
PROGRAM**

**Profiles  
in Quality  
1969**

**June 13, 1969  
Washington  
Hilton Hotel  
Washington, D. C.**

## **Program**

**Presiding**

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*President, National Civil Service League*

**Presentation of Colors**

**MILITARY COLOR GUARD**

**Address**

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**Message from the President of the United States**

**THE HONORABLE JAMES E. JOHNSON**

*Vice Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission*

## **Awards Presentation**

**GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS,  
OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE**

**Dancing to the music of Ted Alexander**

## **The Career Service Awards Program**

is a public service of the National Civil Service League. It aims to promote efficiency in government by:

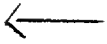
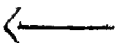
- Recognizing Ten Career Public Employees for Significant Contributions
- Encouraging Others in Government Service to Pursue Excellence
- Promoting Public Appreciation of Quality in Government
- Stimulating Able Young People to Choose Careers in Government

Each winner receives a citation, an inscribed gold watch and \$1,000.

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE  
CAREER SERVICE AWARDS, JUNE 13, 1969

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1. Mr. Howard Johnson, Director, National Civil Service League
  2. Hon. James T. Ramey, Commissioner, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
  3. EDWARD J. BLOCH, Deputy General Manager, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
  4. Hon. Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, Dept. of the Treasury
  5. JOHN K. CARLOCK, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
  6. Hon. James D. Hodgson, Under Secretary of Labor
  7. MILLARD CASS, Deputy Under Secretary of Labor
  8. Hon. Homer E. Newell, Associate Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
  9. KURT H. DEBUS, Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center, N.A.S.A.
  10. Mr. Winston Paul, Director, National Civil Service League
  11. MARSHALL GREEN, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian & Pacific Affairs
  12. Hon. Elliot L. Richardson, Under Secretary of State
  13. Hon. J. Edward Day, Attorney, Sidley & Austin, Washington, D.C.
  14. Mr. Mortimer M. Caplin, President, National Civil Service League
  - ROSTRUM
  15. Mr. Bernard L. Gladieux, Vice President, National Civil Service League
  16. Hon. James E. Johnson, Vice Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission
  17. Hon. Clifford M. Hardin, Secretary of Agriculture
  18. RAYMOND A. IOANES, Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
  19. Dr. Lloyd H. Elliott, Director, National Civil Service League
  20. Dr. Joseph F. English, Administrator, Health Services and Mental Health Adm., Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
  21. IRVING J. LEWIS, Deputy Administrator, Health Services and Mental Health Adm., Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
  22. Hon. Robert L. Froehke, Assistant Secretary of Defense
  23. JOSEPH J. LIEBLING, Director for Security Policy, Department of Defense
  24. Mr. John J. Corson, Director, National Civil Service League
  25. Hon. James A. Beggs, Under Secretary of Transportation
  26. GEORGE S. MOORE, Associate Administrator for Operations, F.A.A., Department of Transportation
  27. Lt. General Robert E. Cushman, Jr., Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency
  28. LAWRENCE K. WHITE, Executive Director-Comptroller, Central Intelligence Agency
  29. Mr. Weston Rankin, Treasurer, National Civil Service League

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE  
CAREER SERVICE AWARDS, JUNE 13, 1969

UPPER TIER - HEAD TABLE - SEATED LEFT TO RIGHT AS SEEN FROM BANQUET HALL

1. Mr. Harry P. Griffiths, Chairman, Pennsylvania League  
for Civil Service
2. Mrs. Edward J. Bloch
3. Mrs. John K. Carlock
4. Hon. L. J. Andolsek, Commissioner, U.S. Civil Service  
Commission
5. Mrs. Millard Cass
6. Mr. William Olcheski, Editor, Federal Times
7. Mrs. Kurt H. Debus
8. Hon. Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General of the U.S.
9. Mrs. Marshall Green
10. Hon. Bryce Harlow, Assistant to the President
11. Mrs. Raymond A. Ioanes
12. Mr. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Vice President, Ford Motor Company
13. Mrs. Irving J. Lewis
14. Mr. Wilson S. Callender, Executive Vice President,  
Louisiana Civil Service League
15. Mrs. Joseph J. Liebling
16. Mr. William Press, Executive Vice President, Washington  
Board of Trade
17. Mrs. George S. Moore
18. Mrs. Lawrence K. White
19. Mr. Jean J. Couturier, Executive Director, National Civil  
Service League

←  
BALLROOM  
TABLES  
←

# Supporters and Sponsors of the 1969 Career Service Awards Program

Our thanks go to the many individuals, foundations and companies  
who have joined with the League to make this Career Service Awards Program  
an outstanding *citizen* tribute to excellence in government.

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FEDERAL TIMES newspaper—sponsorship of this issue of **PROFILES IN QUALITY**

Ford Foundation—expansion of the Career Service Awards Program

## AWARDS PROGRAM GOES "CROSS COUNTRY"

The chairman called their names, and one by one, three young men came to stand at the front of the stage. They stood at ease as an audience of more than 1,000 applauded, and their mayor read citations of award to them.

The mayor told who they are, and what kind of people they are. They are area youth workers. They work long "on call" hours, sometimes 24 hours at a stretch. They had been shot or beaten in the line of duty, and each had now returned to work. They are civil servants.

Mayor James H. J. Tate called them forward, along with 13 other top city employees for honor at an awards luncheon which took place recently in Philadelphia.

As each winner stepped forward, and his citation was read, it was clear that he had served his city in dramatic, useful ways.

Some of the winners' acts were extraordinary. A park policeman saved a drowning boy. A community worker started and carried out a health fair. But *every* winner was renowned, too, for his day to day superior performance.

As the winners stepped into the spotlight, their mayor gave them a citation and a savings bond, and NCSL Vice President Bernard L. Gladieux presented them with our regional awards certificate.

For the occasion marked one of the first of a dozen awards programs in which the League is playing a major role. In pursuance of its expanded awards project—funded by a \$100,000 grant from the Ford Foundation—the League is sponsoring awards programs across the nation for career civil servants.

The programs vary greatly. In Philadelphia, an awards program honoring city employees has been underway since the mid-1950's. There, the NCSL's contribution will go mainly toward deepening that program's impact. The League has sponsored a series of television spots featuring award-winning city employees on the job.

The League's purpose is to promote the traditional aims of the Career Service Awards Program . . . a program of 15 years standing. Those aims are to reward and encourage excellence in public service as well as to bring favorable public attention to the public service, and to influence able youth to build service careers. In addition, however, a major purpose of the regional awards project is to honor "front line" public employees serving in urban crisis areas.

Consequently, in the Washington, D. C. program, the "stars" will be personnel who contributed significantly during and after the 1968 urban disturbances and the "Poor Peoples Campaign." The League and the District government are cooperating to present a half-hour program to appear on a network television station. Shots of the winners on the job, as well as the awards luncheon will make up the television program.

And in Denver, the awards presentation will be integrated with the Job Information Center's work to

find careers in the public service for the disadvantaged. A 1969 banquet and Sunday supplement newspaper format are planned. League partners in the project include the federal, state and Denver city governments, along with the Chamber of Commerce, a private foundation, and the Job Information Center.

This summer is the time scheduled for Chicago's program in which city, state, county, public authority and federal governments will participate. The mayor has invited chairmen and presidents of Chicago-based national corporations to take part and to help finance the program. They will work with an established committee in the public employee selection process, as well, and expect to honor a private citizen for his contributions to good government.

The League's New England affiliate in Boston, CAPS, (Citizens for the Advancement of the Public Service) expanded its 1969 awards program to include a broader base of civic, organizational and governmental participation. Television viewers throughout New England will see the spots featuring the award winners—from federal, state and city agencies—at their work.

Arizona has scheduled a Superior Service Awards program and banquet for this year. In that state, federal, state, county, city, university, association and private civic leaders have established a budget, and developed a selection committee.

The California program—with the endorsement of Governor Ronald Reagan who has assigned a departmental Secretary to work with the League—has developed a budget for a major event to take place this year. Two former Governors of California are giving leadership to a newly organized League of Merit in Government, under whose aegis the awards program may take place.

The League affiliate, the Louisiana Civil Service League, is planning a new 1969 version of the awards program it has conducted since 1959. State and city employees were the honorees at the 1968 Awards luncheon which attracted more than 200 attendees.

The New Mexico Distinguished Public Service Awards Council—organized in 1968—plans a series of statewide programs honoring public employees for 1969. Additionally, the council expects to reward a private citizen. Council members include representatives of the governor, the federal government, city governments, the Association of Counties, university and civic leaders and the Municipal League. Following awards presentations at the local level—12 awards from about 50 participating jurisdictions—a special event for the winners will take place at the state capital.

City, county and federal executives in St. Louis have set up a committee to integrate and augment several existing programs, and conduct a single area wide event by early 1970.

The Pennsylvania League for Civil Service—an NCSL affiliate—set up a new category of awards to recognize the civil servant who helped create career public employment opportunities—under the merit system—for the disadvantaged.

Outstanding civil servants in personnel work will be among those rewarded in the League's program with the Public Personnel Association. At the PPA annual

international conference—this year to take place in Detroit in October—the NCSL will honor outstanding personnel people; civil servants, generally, and civil servants from the Michigan and Detroit areas. Additionally a special category will be established for civil servants from other nations (Canada, as a beginning).

Clearly, 1969 and 1970 will see some excellent awards programs presented around the country. In helping to form the programs, the League has looked to the local leaders to develop the format, program content and timing. The League has relied on the local committees to invest the staff and resources needed beyond the “seeding” of the Ford Foundation.

Perhaps most importantly, however, the League anticipates that the committees will continue such awards projects as a vital part of their community life. Then the intent and the promise of the awards program will be fulfilled.

## League Announces ACTION AGENDA

The following capsules highlights the National Civil Service League's action program for 1969.

### Major Program Emphasis

**THE URBAN CRISIS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.** The NCSL is deeply engaged in three areas that go to the heart of urban crises issues. These concern public employment of the disadvantaged; strengthening and making more effective the delivery of federally financed public services; and encouraging excellence in public employment.

*Public Employment and the Disadvantaged.* With a multi-agency (Labor, OEO, HUD) grant, the NCSL will stimulate employment of the disadvantaged under merit principles at state-local levels. We will conduct “state of the art” research calling on the guidance of a prestigious Task Force; produce technical assistance publications on how the disadvantaged can productively fill some of 5.3 million new public jobs expected in the next few years; offer technical assistance and policy guidance to state-local governments; analyze and seek ways to coordinate the dozens of federal programs offering aid in this area; and mount a major national conference of leaders on implementing both a model program and a revised NCSL Model Civil Service Law (which remains the basis of nearly every civil service system in the United States).

*Intergovernmental Manpower Improvement.* The mushrooming of federally aided programs to help cities and states meet urgent public problems has created a genuine “crisis of competence” in the staffing and management of these programs. Senator Edmund S. Muskie has introduced the “Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1969,” (S 11), which seeks to strengthen state-local personnel systems; aid recruiting; staffing; training; and provide closer cooperation among governments. This legislation, if passed, can achieve much in making federally supported urban crisis programs more effective, more efficient, and more relevant to the communities they serve. On March 24 we testified on this legislation,

and we will continue to be ready to offer such advice and counsel as is appropriate.

*Recognizing Excellence in Public Service.* Under a Ford Foundation grant, the NCSL is also tackling the third dimension of the public service role in urban problems—that of enhancing the quality and prestige of public service by recognizing outstanding civil servants for significant contributions. A dozen programs, each awarding federal, state, local employees, are now being mounted and conducted from coast to coast.

**ELIMINATING POSTAL PATRONAGE.** Since 1881, the League has fought for inclusion of postmasters and rural letter carriers in the merit system. Our most recent Policy Statement was an important factor in Senate passage of such legislation. Last year we testified in the House. We have endorsed the President's recent stand and have offered our help to Postmaster General Winston M. Blount and Civil Service Commission Chairman, Robert E. Hampton.

**FEDERAL CAREER SERVICE AWARDS.** Our famous and prestigious awards program now enters its 15th year. Awardees were selected from the nominations sent by agency heads. President Dwight D. Eisenhower initiated the practice of lending Presidential support to the career services by meeting with the recipients, a practice followed by Presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon.

### Continuing Work

The League is continuing its work on many other fronts of concern to our nation and our civil services. Some of the key areas are:

**SUPPORT FOR AND WORK WITH THE U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.** Since Theodore Roosevelt left leadership of the League to become U. S. Civil Service Commission Chairman, we have worked with and offered assistance to every Chairman. We are continuing our relationship as nonpartisan advisors and supporters.

**LABOR RELATIONS IN GOVERNMENT.** This issue is one of the thorniest and most controversial problems facing public service today. Since 1919, the League has been on the forefront of this issue, offering guidance, issuing Policy Statements, helping citizens, governments and organizations. Following the credits we received for our help with Executive Order 10988, we foresaw the need for further guidance and began initiating studies. The explosion of public employee strikes across the nation has prompted our Board to review and update our major Policy Statement of 1960 on governmental labor relations. We are now in that process, and are continuing our counselling work with governments, citizens, organizations.

**POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.** The Congressional-Presidential Commission that completed its study and made recommendations in 1967 called on the League for assistance, which we freely gave. Many of our views were incorporated in the Commission's recommendations. We endorsed most of its findings and supported Congressional efforts for reform. We widely circulated the Commission's findings, housed its files, and have made them available for use by any who so desire. We stand ready to help further if called upon.

## Editor's Note

Government careers are not what they used to be—if they ever were. But still the image of government workers as time-serving paper pushers or uninspired drudges hovers drearily in the minds of many. "Bureaucrat" continues to be a word guaranteed to arouse strong feelings on all sides. This inaccurate, unfair image must not be perpetuated. Today's civil servant is a person of high quality in a worthwhile career.

That is why the League considers its yearly Career Service Awards Program to be one of its most important ventures. Since 1955, via this awards project, we have built bridges of understanding and communication between the public and the civil servant.

This is a vital undertaking in this day when demand for public service grows at such a tremendous clip. Naturally, the additional or expanded areas of public service require not just more funds, but the time and talent of the ablest personnel.

Consequently, we have designed the League's Career Service Awards Program to bring public attention and appreciation to the needs of the public service, and to encourage able youth to build public service careers. Additionally, the program offers reward and encouragement—not only to the ten winners named each year—but to the thousands of other competent civil servants they represent.

The Career Service Awards Program is a truly citizen effort. It is fortunate in receiving the enthusiastic support of the *Federal Times* newspaper, the Howard Johnson Foundation, and the Hamilton Watch Co. as well as the dozens of other national corporations and foundations and friends of the League who have given their funds, time, attention and counsel.

Just a little more than a year ago, the League announced that the awards program would not only continue, but would expand—funded through a Ford Foundation grant of \$100,000. This year we proudly announce the dozen awards program in progress around the country. They are connected with our new regional awards program.

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# CAPITOL STUFF

By FRANK JACKMAN

Washington, May 16—The hush-hush Central Intelligence Agency lifted its heavy veil of secrecy a little bit this week to point with pride—just like a humdrum government department—at one of its own who had won a prize.

The prize in this case is the Nobel of the bureaucrats, the career service award of the National Civil Service League. And the CIA winner is none other than the agency's No. 3 man, retired Army Col. Lawrence K. (Red) White, a 57-year-old World War II combat veteran of the South Pacific and winner of the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star.

## Even the Spooks Enjoy a Little Hushed Applause

Col. White's formal title at the CIA is "executive Director-controller," but that rather prosaic designation covers a multitude of things. Some of them are ordinary, like setting up a pension plan for retired spooks; and some of them are not so ordinary, like fostering a "global security program which ensures the integrity of our personnel and activities" (or who's hiding behind the door, Charlie?).

Since the CIA employs a public information officer whose sole duty is to say "No comment," CIA Director Richard Helms' recommendation letter to the awards committee is a trove of hitherto unconfirmed, or at least unadmitted, information. For example, Helms said that White had fostered a worldwide communications system "which has vital transmitting intelligence in times of national crises." Previously, the CIA never admitted it had even a crystal set over in that sprawling graystone headquarters at Langley, Va.

Then there's the mention of the "global security program," which probably takes in everything from anti-bugging devices to James Bond-types who rub out enemy agents on order. White also is said to have set up "a special financial system which is responsive to immediate operational requirements throughout the world, and yet at the same time provides the most exacting controls and accountings." In other words, if Agent X-9 wants to buy off a Soviet biggie, or the gang down in Miami is working up a new invasion, Red White is the guy to see for the cash.

Reading between the lines, it's easy to see why veteran CIA watchers tab White as the inside man at the skunkworks. He has probably had a hand in every agency operation since going to the CIA in 1947.



Sen. Peter Dominick  
*A scrambled metaphor*